

ADAMS'S SENTINEL.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XVII.

NO. 23.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

From the *Massachusetts Spy*.

"POUR ON—I WILL ENDURE."—Lear.

Spring bath its flowers—its hour of bloom,

Its balmy airs, or odorous sigh;

Awhile they shed their sweet perfume,

A little while—then fade and die.

And when, as e'er such hour hath fled,

And wintry storms the clouds obscure,

When raged the tempest, still I've said,

"Pour on—I will endure."

Youth hath its pleasures—brightly beam,

On fancy's way—its flower ways;

And love and hope, with fairy gleam,

Enchantment throw o'er distant days.

Yet have I seen those whose prospects fade,

The youth hath deemed the prospect sure;

And 'midst the wreck of feeling, said,

"Pour on—I can endure."

Man may be happy—I have known,

Who's pleasure's cup I freely quaffed,

When joy's bright sunshine round me shone,

Untasted Sorrow's bitter drought,—

But deadly persecution sped;

Her poisonous shaft, with aim too sure;

My heart hath withered—yet I said;

"Pour on—I will endure."

Life is a shadow—soon the sun

That casts it to the earth shall set:

And man a few brief glasses too.

His joys and sorrows are forgot,

Yet there is hope, when life is fled,

Of blissful realms and pleasures pure;

And in that hope, through life, I've said,

"Pour on—I will endure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OH! I'M ONLY A PASSENGER."

At a certain time—no matter when—a vessel, which was crossing the waters, sprang a leak, and it was afterwards kept afloat. The pumps had to be incessantly in motion; and the hands by their constant fatigue night and day were nearly exhausted—while the water slowly increased in the hold. While matters were going on, a person who had been in the habit of walking the deck with his digits in his pockets, was saluted by the captain, after this manner—'Come sir, take hold and help us at the pumps—or we shall certainly go to the bottom!'—'Well, captain, (said he) that's nothing to me! I'm only a passenger!'

We may laugh at the folly and selfishness or indolence of such a man. But his likeness is to be seen in thousands of persons all over the land. Indeed the great mass of men of the present day are as like him, as you can imagine. Do you doubt?

Call upon the first man you meet, and ask him what he is doing to destroy licentiousness.

Ten to one he will say he has no time for such matters; his influence is nothing, and what little he could do would be of no avail; 'tis nothing to him—he's only a passenger!'

Go to another: urge on him the multiplied evils of lottery and other gambling; point him to the families who have been ruined, for the want of effort on the part of those who disapprove of such things. 'He does not gamble—and it every one would look out for himself, there would be no need of it. He's only a passenger!'

Ask for another to help forward the temperance reform—to drink no intoxicating liquors and to pledge his influence to put an end to the evils arising therefrom. 'Oh,' says he, 'I can govern myself; and as for the rest of the world, that's nothing to me; I'm only a passenger!'

In fact, almost any man who makes a

any pretensions to morality, is too apt to

consider himself 'only a passenger,' and therefore, under no obligation to extricate society from the difficulties and depravity with which it is encumbered. If they

finally land safe, it is well; but if universal destruction were threatened against human morals, and the combined efforts of those who claim to be virtuous were amply sufficient to stay the desolation, you could hardly prevail upon them to take off their gloves and consider themselves in any other character than 'passengers.'

LIVES OF BANDITI AND ROBBERS.

The following short history of the ex-

plots of a celebrated Sicilian Robber, is

from a work published under the title of

'Lives of Banditti and Robbers.'

It has been published in 'Waldie's Se-

lect Circulating Library.'

The peculiarity of this Sicilian Robber's

case, is, that he did every thing single-

handed—he commanded no band; but

mannequins, or large puppets, the size of

life, made and dressed up by himself, were

his passive but effective satellites. He

must have been an artist of considerable

ingenuity, for his figures were perfect as

far as regard costume and ferocity of ex-

pression went. Their eyes were large

and startling, their whiskers most tremen-

dous, and their mouths, of course, were

never seen to relax with a smile of good

nature.

His plan of operation was simply this.

He set up his puppets against a bank of

hilltop by some road side, or among

thickets hanging over the road—he com-

ed down on the road, and the daggers and

coups de classe were visible in their

bosoms or girdles. His position was al-

ways chosen where the road or mountain

path was broken & tortuous, & where pas-

senger would come suddenly in view of

his troop and be covered by their musketry at the turn of the corner. While

they remained more immovable even

than Austrian Sentinels at their posts, he

kept a sharp look out from a point whence

he could see the approaches by the road

on both sides. If the travellers were nu-

merous and well armed, he withdrew his

men like a prudent commander, and hid

them and himself in the thicket, but if

those who approached were less formida-

ble, he placed himself by the side of his

steady troop, and when the timid way-fa-

thers popped upon the appalling spectacle

of their fierce faces, and murderous guns

that seemed just going to be fired at them,

he rushed upon them, well armed as he

always was, and made them perform the

facia in terra evolution, which they

readily did, under the impression that

they would be shot by the figures on the

road if they disobeyed. He then made

them give up their money or what move-

able things of value they might have with

them, and this also they did with prompti-

ty, thinking a whole band of robbers

kept guard over them. As soon as this in-

credible operation was performed, he or-

dered them to rise and return the way

they had come, swearing by the most tre-

menous oaths, that he among them who

should dare to look back, was a dead man.

When the despoiled had departed, he

relieved his guard, carried off and conceal-

ed his never murmuring adherents, until

he should again think proper to take the

field, and instead of dividing the spoils

with greedy comrades, he put them all in

his own pocket.

Numerous were the robberies com-

mitted by the solitary Sicilian in this inge-

nious manner, & as he was continually chan-

ging his scene of action, the whole Island

soon rang with the fame of his formida-

ble band. Yet, do what they would, go-

vernment could never trace them. Even

when, as at times it happened, a military

force was in the neighborhood of the place

where the depredations were com-

mitted, and sent in pursuit with the greatest

alacrity, they never could come up with

the bandit. Nor could promises or threats, or actual violence or torture,

even extract from the shepherd or the pean-

sant, scattered about in spots likely to be their haunts, a confession that they had even seen them. It may well be conceived that the pardon of accomplices and rewards offered to such of the band as could return to society, and 'turn king's evidence,' (as our Newgate phrase goes,) were all thrown away, and that none of the robber's gang would betray him. The trick, however, was detected at last. One day a considerable armed force came so suddenly upon the ingenuous chief, who had not, perhaps, chosen his spot with his usual felicity, that he had not time to withdraw his faithful adherents before the *cacciatori*, or sharp-shooters, were in front of them and with rifle shot summoned them to surrender.

'Lay down your arms and submit' cried

the captain of the troop 'and no evil shall

befall you from us—justice will deal with

you and our government is merciful.'

There was no answer returned, and as the

officer saw the robbers guns still levelled

at him and his men, he gave the word of

command. 'Present arms!'

The *cacciatori* levelled their rifles, but

to their surprise the robbers neither spoke

nor retreated nor dropped behind the

bushes, but to their surprise stood there

like targets to be shot at.

'Fire!' cried the captain.

The soldiers discharged their pieces.—

One of the robbers fell, another staggered

and remained declining from the per-

sonal, but the others were as fixed as

before, and to the no small surprise of the

soldiers did not even return their fire.

Ask for another to help forward the

temperance reform—to drink no intoxica-

ting liquors and to pledge his influence to

put an end to the evils arising therefrom.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Eight days later from England.

The editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer has received a London journal, containing a history of Liverpool

of the 2nd brought by the Liverpool packet-ship *South America*, Capt. Marshall.

The Irish Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 250, and in consequence of the amendments made to it in that body, is returned to the House of Lords. It will no doubt again pass there, and its provisions be immediately carried into execution. The number of troops kept in Ireland by the British government, appears, from the debates, to be no less than 28,000 men, or about one-fourth of their whole standing army.

It appears that the first Supersession Bill has passed the House of Commons, under a last warning from Mr. O'Connell that its consequences would be a separation between England and Ireland. This warning itself will go far to encourage the spirit of resistance, since it shows what Mr. O'Connell expects from his countrymen. It is not improbable that a civil war with Ireland is secretly and eagerly desired by a majority of the Tory party in Great Britain, and it is singular that the ~~and with which they have~~ support to the Ministry in Ireland, critical and high-handed as it is, should not have awakened the susceptibilities of the English reformers. Any disasters or disasters which the government might experience in a contest with the Irish people, would reflect discredit on the party now in power; and a military tumult, for the rescue of certain insolvent debtors ~~ver those in Ireland, who are contending for the~~ for nothing more than their rights, would render the government less scrupulous in availing itself of strong measures to check the further encroachments of Reform at home.

The accounts from Portugal appear highly unfavorable to Pedro, whose cause is now regarded by many as hopeless. His own Admiral, Sartoris, has now threatened to blockade him in imitation of the example of Lord Cochrane in Brazil.

As the early career of Don Pedro shows him to be far from deficient in energy or military tact, his remaining so long in Portugal without any decisive advantage, is a strong presumption that the voice of the people is in favor of Don Miguel, notwithstanding the oppressions and cruelties imputed to the latter.

GERMANY.

The King of Wurtemberg has quarreled with the Assembly of the States, and dissolved them in a hurry. The protocols of the German Diet are the cause of the disputes. The King wished them to be sanctioned by the Assembly; but this body having some regard to liberty, positively refused to indulge their Monarch in this matter.

PARIS, March 30, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, received yesterday a messenger who is said to have been the bearer of a variety of intelligence of some importance. If we are to believe the reports on the subject which have been circulated since this morning, it would appear that Baron Werther has received by this messenger an official notification of a resolution taken by the Germanic Diet to suspend for five years the Representative Chambers throughout Germany. Instructions have also, it is said, been received by Baron Werther to make known to the French Government the amount of the reduction of the Prussian army recently decreed by the Prussian Government; but the whole extent of the reduction about to take place does not amount to more than an increased facility in the system of conquest. The men are therefore to remain always within call and a very few days would be required to place again the whole army on its late war footing. The military commission of the Confederation has resolved that there shall be two federal armies, one of the north, commanded by a Prussian General, and one of the South, under the command of an Austrian General. These armies, though ostensibly meant for the defence of Germany against a foreign enemy, will, in fact, be used exclusively for purposes intended to crush civil liberty, and perpetuate despotism and slavery throughout Germany.

Simultaneous Temperance Meeting in Great Britain.—In obedience to the invitation of the National Temperance Society of America, the British and Foreign Temperance Society held their meetings on the 25th February last. At the meeting held in London, several members of Parliament attended and took part in the proceedings. We learn from the report that about 250 temperance societies have been established in England, including the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man; comprising, according to the latest returns, more than 40,000 members,—that the first English temperance society was established in Lancashire, which county now contains upwards of 17,000 members; Scotland numbers 380 societies, and 65,000 members; Ireland about 20,000; the Canadas and other colonies several thousand, making a total of little less than 150,000 British subjects associated to abolish the use of spirits as a beverage.

Lost Papers.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives the following notice as to the papers lost by the burning of the Treasury building, and invitation to all who have it in their power to aid in making the loss good by copies. We give a place to the notice, as being of public interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th.

In the late conflagration of the building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1828, was destroyed, including as well as the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by

him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the U. S. are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, and

any letters (excepting those hereinafter added to) which they may at any time have written to, or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that it be copied on folio foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin on all sides to admit of binding, and that no more than one letter be contained on a leaf. It is also requested, that the copies be written in a plain and distinct engraving hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the first of October, 1819, to the 2nd

February, 1828; of the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th of May, 1828, and to the 1st of Virginia to have paid, under the act of 5th July, 1832, and to appear as for the benefits of the acts of the 23rd March, 1834, and the 3d July, 1832,

now in power; and a military tribunal, for the trial of certain insolvent debtors

ver those in Ireland, who are contending for nothing more than their rights, would render the government less scrupulous in availing itself of strong measures to check the further encroachments of Reform at home.

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A. Warning to Clergymen.—A parent

cit in the case, the reverend gentleman had judgment given against him for fifty pounds (\$133.33,) the full amount of the penalty. This may be a good law, but in some instance, we think, it may fall too heavily on the clergy men. Some young men look as old at eighteen or twenty as others do at twenty-five, and as their own declaration, that they are of age, is not sufficient to justify the clergyman in performing the ceremony, he may become liable for this heavy penalty, in cases in which he has no doubt but the parties are fully competent to act for themselves. In the present case it was not shown, nor was it necessary it should be, that the young man did not get a respectable and suitable companion, and it is very probable his prospects in life are not injured by the marriage, so that we cannot see what just right his father should have to pocket 133 dollars from the clergyman who married him. If a father had half a dozen sons, all of whom married in the same manner, he might make a profitable speculation.—*Phil. Inq.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.

We find a somewhat singular case of breach of promise, reported in one of the London newspapers. The Attorney for the plaintiff stated the case as follows.—The plaintiff is an elegant young lady, the daughter of a respectable gentleman who carried on a hat manufactory at New Castle-under-Tyne. He died about four years ago, leaving four children; his widow carried on the business after his death.

The defendant is a son of a clergyman in the United States, at Boston, a most respectable man, whose father also is dead. The plaintiff and her family are Roman Catholics, and her brother James paid his addresses to a sister of the defendant, and ultimately married her. An intimacy then arose, and the defendant was attracted by the charms of the plaintiff, and became her suitor.

His attention was noticed by all her family, until the plaintiff's brother was married according to the forms of the

Catholic religion, in February, 1827. A short time after, the plaintiff and the defendant were married according to this form, and cohabited together as man and wife, it being intended that the ceremony should be afterwards performed according to the Protestant form. At this time the plaintiff was about twenty-three years of age, and the defendant about nineteen.

The parties were treated as man and wife for a considerable length of time. The plaintiff had a child, which died; after which time the defendant refused to fulfil his promise of having the marriage duly solemnized in the Protestant form, but had since married another young lady.

By the law at present, though Jews and Quakers are exempted from the marriage Act, no marriage between Catholics is valid unless solemnized according to the Protestant form in a Protestant Church.

Constitution of a Drankard.—Died in Vincennes, Ind., on the 5th inst. Abigail, a colored woman, wife of John Bostwick, aged 56. The circumstances of her death are worthy of serious notice. Her husband went from home that day, about 1 o'clock, P. M., and left her alone, excepting a grand child, about two years old. When he returned, about sunset, he found her on the fire dead, and nearly all her flesh and many of her bones literally and entirely consumed. The bones of the jury of inquest, called on the occasion, was that she came to her death by intoxication. She had been for a long time intemperate; and it appears that, in the forenoon of the day of her death, she had procured from a neighboring grocer a quart of rum. When her husband left her, she had used, he says, but a small part of it; but on his return, it was found she had drunk nearly the whole of it, and under its deadening influence had fallen from her chair, in a bound posture, into the fire, and was there consumed, apparently without sensibility sufficient to produce a struggle.—*Norwich Courier.*

A. Mr. Bostwick and his wife were some time since thrown from a stage in the upper part of New York, and received considerable injury. Mr. B. instituted a suit against the proprietors of the

house, and recovered \$800 as damages for injury sustained in his head and arms.

A most unrighteous decision as it appears to us—for the plaintiff is described all through the testimony as in all respects deserving.

Phil. Inq.

POTTSVILLE, (Penn.) May 4.

Conflagration on the Mountains.—A grand and imposing spectacle, which language is inadequate properly to describe, was presented to our view on Thursday evening last, by the near approach of the fire, which for some weeks past have been ravaging and devastating with unparalleled fury, the surrounding districts of the country. In the afternoon of the above mentioned day, the close proximity of the devouring element was announced by dense volumes of smoke, which were wasted to us by an easterly current, and completely enveloped and overshadowed our borough. The thick and murky vapor assailed our eyes and nostrils with such an annoyance, and hung our streets with dark, intense and almost impenetrable folds.

The blood red disk of the sun descending in the west, and the empress of the night majestically rising in the east, with an equally lurid aspect, glared ominously from the firmament, through the impending mass. As the evening advanced, the Sharp Mountain exhibited the scene to which we have alluded, the broad ascevity of which, ascending to a lofty eminence, frowning in an easterly direction the low part of the town became enveloped in sheets of flame. Crowds of our inhabitants, both male and female, flocked from their houses to witness the sublime and brilliant spectacle. At first the mountain appeared covered with myriads of flaming torches—anon the conflagration spread—the flames were seen kindling, leaping and running in various directions rapidly ascending the tall forest trees

and devouring grapping and enclosing the giants in their glittering coils—while the dense clouds of smoke over head, the crackling of boughs beneath, and the furious lion-like roar of the element, added to the grandeur of the splendid pageant.

On Wednesday last the active exertions

of the inhabitants of Port Carbon were

called forth to protect their houses and rail roads from impending destruction. In

spite of all their efforts, about one hun-

drd and fifty yards of the Main Creek rail road was consumed, the whole of

which however may be repaired in a very few days.

Miner's Journal.

Mr. Clay, in his speech in the Senate last winter in defence of his Tariff bill, beautifully referred to the "splendid mis-

ery" of a public man in office.

"I have no desire for office," he said—"not even

the highest." The most exalted is but a

prison, in which the incarcerated incum-

ber daily receives his cold, heartless visi-

ts, marks his weary hours, and is cut

off from the practical enjoyment of all the

blessings of genuine freedom."

The picture is no doubt correctly drawn.

How many of our public men, fatigued

and jaded with the cares and toils of their

career, wish they could repeat, as applica-

ble to themselves, the line of the poet

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

His sober wishes never learnt to stray;

Along the cool sequestered paths of life,

He kept the noiseless tenor of his way.

Alexandria Gazette.

Political Economy.—The following

estimates from the family Lyceum are

worthy of general attention: they would

furnish our legislators with more availa-

ble data than many of the great pages of

Adam Smith.

"The interest of the money expended in

erecting a prison at Philadelphia is suffi-

cient to pay the tuition of 10,000 children

at infant schools.

The expenses of the militia of Massa-

chusetts is not less than half a million an-

nually, which is more than sufficient to

establish a Lyceum Seminary, or self-sup-

porting school, in every county in the

State, \$30,000 each."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case and the conduct of Lieut. Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the Naval service of this Republic, and an unfit associate for those sons of chivalry, integrity, and honor, who adorn our Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieut. R. B. Randolph from the Naval service of the U. S.

And the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families which form striking characteristics in this case.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

April 18th, 1833.

Cape de Verde.—A letter published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, from Wm. G. Merrill, Esq., Consul at the Cape de Verde Islands, to Wm. B. Reynolds, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed in that city, for the relief of the sufferers, under date of the 4th of March, gives an account of the distribution of the provisions received from various parts of the U. S.

Mr. M. observes, that before the arrival of these provisions, hundreds of persons perished, who might have been saved, if the governor would have permitted the sale of *Orchilla*; but this being a monopoly of the Crown, he was instructed not to allow this to be done on any terms. On the arrival of the Susan, twenty-five militia men and a small boat only, were furnished to Mr. Merrill to assist him in landing the cargo; while, at the same time, the government found the means of chartering a vessel to convey soldiers to Africa, and another to Lisbon with despatches. The number of deaths by famine during the last year is represented by Mr. Merrill at about 33,000, nearly two fifths of the population. The provisions for the relief of the sufferers which were sent from this country, had in some respects a very beneficial effect, and an unhappy one in others.

There prevails an impression, says Mr. M. that the Americans will supply their future, as well as their present wants. Even some men of property are impressed with the same idea, and have declined purchasing except for their own consumption, notwithstanding their being offered at low prices. In some instances, however, they would not, were they admitted duty free, which has not been the case to the present day, and the reason why they have not been is, that it is (as they wish to impress upon the minds of strangers,) the only resource to pay their soldiers. The only act of the Government, indicative of gratitude for the measures of relief, is an exemption of "all vessels sent out with provisions freight free (or a large portion of it) from port charges, and a permission to take salt enough to ballast them, duty free," with the exception of one or two privileges granted to Messrs. P. & C. Flint & Co. who were the first to offer their vessel to convey them, and to Capt. Rider, who announced the fact of the distress of the Islanders to the American public. Mr. Merrill concludes by declaring, that as the Government has the means of furnishing the islanders with provisions in future, as long as the *Orchilla* is produced, any additional funds designed for their relief would only be misappropriated by being sent to these islands.

Latest from Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans we have received *Vera Cruz* papers to the evening of 1st April. The Censor of that date says:

This day has completed the restoration of the Republic. Of 18 States which have voted, without a shadow of constraint, 16 have voted in the election of Gen. Santa Anna to the Presidency; and 11 have given their voices for one of the stanchest defenders of our national institutions, C. Gomez Farías, as Vice-President.

None of their predecessors in office were elected with so much unanimity; which proves that the present choice is the echo of public opinion. From this we augur favorable results. The whole world expects that the Administration which commences to-day, will be enlightened and liberal, honorable and patriotic, frank and humane, and in short that it will be sincerely devoted to the Constitution and laws.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Mexico, March 25.—The General Congress of the United Mexican States is already in Session, and the great day of memorable events is beginning to appear.

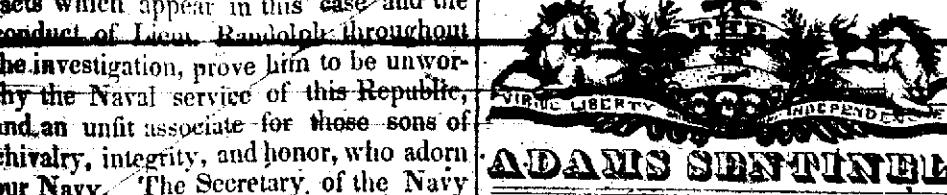
All wait with impatience to see the public liberties forever secured, and despotism enchain'd in the caves of darkness, never more to see the light. But we must remember that the beautiful tree of liberty can not take root in the dry soil of infidelity.

A house in Keene, N. H. occupied as an extensive nail factory, took fire on the 27th ult. by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish preparing in the second story. Some persons attempting to remove the kettle, were obliged to drop it on account of the heat, and part of the blazing varnish ran down the stairs to the first floor.

The factory contained between two and three thousand nails finished and unfinished; besides other combustible materials, such as oil, spirits of turpentine, &c. which taking fire, the whole building was almost instantaneously in flames. Of four persons in the upper story only one was able to descend the stairs. The others were obliged to jump from a window 25 feet high. "One landed" says the

newspaper in a min-pond, and the other fell upon some boards, without injury, except being slightly singed.

The Norfolk Herald states that the Methodist Protestant Congregation have purchased the only Theatre in that place, with the intention of converting it into a place of worship.



the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, as well as many strangers from the eastern towns. They were met a short distance beyond Falmouth by the Marshals of the day, the Fredericksburg Guards, the Rifle Company, and Fredericksburg Blues, Junior, by whom the President and Suite were accompanied to their lodgings.

A troop of Light Horse, from the county of Fauquier, under the command of Capt. Thomas T. Fauntroy, also arrived the same evening.

Laying the Corner-Stone.—This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with the following effect. About 9 o'clock, the President was escorted from his lodgings to the Town Hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the Town Hall at half past 10 o'clock, and moved according to the arrangement of the Committee, in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the Monument.

As the procession moved up Main Street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense ranks that thronged the side-walks, the crowded windows overlooking the wide square, altogether presented a view grand and imposing.

Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. P. C. McGuire, an Address was delivered by the President, and also by Mr. Bassett; the plate with the inscription deposited; and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.

Herald.

Gettysburg Female Academy.—Under the Superintendence of

REV. J. H. MARSDEN, V. M.

W. M. commence its next session

on Monday the 20th inst. In

this Institution are taught all the Branches necessary to constitute a thorough Female Education. A few more Pupils

can be accommodated.

May 13.

Pennsylv'a College.—The next Session of this flourishing

Institution will commence on the 30th of May. The course of studies is as

extensive and radical as that of any other college in the middle states. The following gentlemen constitute the professorial corps:

S. S. SCHUMCKER, D. D. *Intellectual Science, Moral & Political Philosophy.*

E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. *Latin, Danish, German Literature.*

H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. *Greek Language and Belles Lettres.*

M. JACOBS, A. M. *Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics.*

J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. *Mineralogy and Botany.*

E. FRIEDERICI, Teacher of the French Language.

The location of the Institution is remarkably healthy, and unusually free from temptations to vice. Students by

making the necessary arrangements, can board themselves in college club, at 80

cents per week; but excellent boarding and lodging can be had in respectable families, at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week.

Price of tuition for the summer session \$10, payable in advance. Younger scholars, designed for the preparatory department, are equally under the supervision

of the college faculty, and can be boarded in the same family with one of the professors.

Gettysburg, May 12.

Dividend.—Bank of Gettysburg, May 7, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the

Institution, have this day declared

a DIVIDEND of **Three per cent.**

on the Capital Stock paid in, which will

be paid to the Stockholders on or after

the 13th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON, Cashier.

May 13.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN.—From the Stable of the Subscribers

in New-Chester, Straban township, Adams county, Pa. on the night of

the 11th inst. a

young Bay Mare,

full 16 hands high, four

years old, a real trotter, has a white spot

on the left side of the jaw, and a particu-

lar mark on the left fore knee—a small

lump. Any person taking up the Mare

and Thief shall have the above Reward,

and any person taking up the Mare alone,

so that I get her again, shall have a re-

ward of Fifteen Dollars.

JACOB MYERS.

May 13.

Temperance Meeting.—The

quarterly meeting of the "Fairfield Tem-

perance Society," will be held on Mon-

day the 3d of June next, in the Presby-

terian Church, in Millersburg. The

friends of the cause, are requested to at-

tend at 1 o'clock, P. M. when it is ex-

pected, that the Rev. Mr. Marsden, of

Gettysburg, will deliver an Address.

May 13.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Thos. J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends

and the Public generally, that he

has just received a

New & Cheap Assortment of **GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Queensware and Groceries;

also, an assortment of

LUMBER:

all of which he is determined to sell at

the **Lowest Prices**, for Cash, Country

Produce, &c. He returns his sincere

thanks for past encouragement, and hopes

to have a continuance.

Gettysburg, May 13.

C. WEISER, Secy.

YORK, Pa. May 6.

2 good Journeyman

TAILORS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY

FAUST & SCHWARTZ,

Gettysburg, May 13.

A FARM FOR SALE,

Called "Fairfield."

138 ACRES, more or less,

of Cultivated Land. About 35 Acres of

Good Meadow, about 40 Acres of excel-

lent Timber; and the rest in clear.

A branch of water runs through the place.

The House is in good order. The live-

ing room, & its improvements are a good

2 story Stone House.

Fronting 39 feet, 20 feet deep. Barn,

a large double Wagon-Shed, with a

Crib, a Stone Smoke-Rake and Dry

House, and other necessary Out-buildings,

a well of pure water at the kitchen

door, also a never-failing well near

the house, with a pump in it, and a

Excellent Orchard, of various and bear-

ing Fruit Trees; also a variety of other

Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase

can be shown the property, by calling on

the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

J. L. HINCHLIF.

May 13.

Borough Account.

WILLIAM S. COBLEIN, Treasurer

of the Borough of Gettysburg, in ac-

cord with said Borough.

DR.

1832, May. To outstanding tax in

the hands of James Gourley,

old duplicate. 35 13

Do. in the hands of C. Chritzman,

old duplicates. 108 49

Cash received of D. Horner, late

Treasurer. 274

Do. do. 13 43

Borough Tax assessed for the

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$30,000,
One or 10,000,
85,000, \$4,000, \$2,704,
AND NO LESS THAN
Thirty Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 10.
To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 18th. May.

68 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 30,000
10,000

1 5,000

1 4,000

1 3,707

30 1,000

30 500

55 200

56 100

56 70

56 60

112 50

24 40

15,400 24

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares, *per cent.*

FOR SALE AT

CLARK'S DINING

May 6.

Drawn Numbers for the 10th. N. D.

61 40 37 15 53 47 11 57 64 17

REGIMENTAL ORDERS!

The 60th Regiment, P. M.

WILL parade in Gettysburg, on

Saturday the 18th day of May

next, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on

Mondays the 10th of June:—for the 1st

Battalion, at the house of Wm. McCullough; for the 2d, at the house of James

King.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.

April 22.

10

BENJAMIN LEFEVER,

Baker & Confectioner,

TAKES this method of informing

the Public, that he is prepared to

manufacture, at his Confectionery, a few

doors east of Mr. Baugh's Store, in

Emmitsburg, Md. all kinds of

CONFETTIIONS,

of superior quality, which he will sell

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very

favorable terms. All orders sent from

neighboring towns, will be promptly at-

tended to.

He also attends to BAKING, and

will furnish promptly, on order, all

kinds of

Party & Wedding Cake, &c.

of every size and description.

He respectfully solicits the patronage

of the Public.

Emmitsburg, April 15.

41

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at

Private Sale, on terms which will be an

indemnity to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County,

Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON

WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron

Ore, and good streams of water running

through it. For a particular descrip-

tion and terms, apply to the subscriber,

at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmits-

burg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20.

10

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

his Friends and the Public generally,

that he has REMOVED HIS

SHOP to the one formerly occupied by

John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (en-

trance at the alley adjoining Mr. Gour-

ley's Tavern) where he will carry on the

Cabinet-Making,

in all its various branches, and will man-

ufacture and keep on hand a General and

Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable

terms as they can be procured at any es-

titution in the country. He invites

those who desire articles in his line, to

give him a call; assured that he can fur-

nish them upon terms which will be sat-

satisfactory to them.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUN-

TRY PRODUCE will be taken in ex-

change for Work; for which the highest

market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public

that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has al-

so provided himself with a HEARSE

for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to bu-

iness, to receive a liberal share of the

public patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, April 15.

41

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

their Friends and the Public in

general, that they have REMOVED

THEIR ESTABLISHMENT to the

house (in Baltimore-street) lately occu-

pied as a Dwelling by Mr. Samuel Fah-

nestock, adjoining the residence of An-

drew G. Miller, Esq. and nearly oppo-

site Mr. James Gourley's Inn, where they

are now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

as usual, in all its various branches.

They receive, quarterly, from Philadel-

phia, the latest and most approved Fash-

ions for Garments, and also employ the

best workmen; which enables them to

cut and make up work in the most fash-

ionable and substantial manner.

They will also keep on hand, and offer

for sale, a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

&c. of all kinds, all of which is made up

by themselves, and warranted good.

Having just received a fresh supply of

SUMMER & WINTER

GOODS,

they respectfully invite the Public to call

and examine them.

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, April 29.

10

N. B. It is the opinion of many Citi-

zens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that

the Subscribers do not take in work that

is brought at other places; but we do re-

spectfully inform them, that we take in all

work that is entrusted to us; and if the

work is not cut and made up to suit the

Customers, it is kept, and other Goods

equally good returned in its place.

F. & S.

10

HARDWARE.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received, and now offers

for sale, a complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in the way

of Building and House-keeping:

EDGE TOOLS,

Mill, Cross-cut, & other Saws,

ANVILS, VICES, & WIRES, all

sorts.

Hammered BAR IRON, well assort-

ed, warranted of a superior quality,

ROUND IRON, all sizes, from 4 to

1 inch,

HOOP, STRIP & SHEET IRON,

HOLLOWWARE,

Together with a fresh stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queenware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most

favorable terms for Cash—and will be

sold at a very moderate profit. They in-

vite the Public to call and examine their

stock of Goods.

He